

The International Power Brokers Who Have Jimmy Carter in Their Pocket

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Have you ever considered that the man we've elected President of our country is actually a handpicked candidate of a group of international kingmakers for the industrialized Western nations and Japan? Hard to believe? It's all too true. For names and identification, read on.

More and more of our paychecks go to the Government's withholding tax. The oil, coal, and electrical energy that heats our homes, lights our rooms, and fuels our cars seems to be in ever-shorter supply — and the cost of this energy skyrockets. The situation in the Middle East remains tense. African countries are becoming armed camps, and "incidents" in Korea are mounting.

These are the problem areas in which the Government has to make big decisions. Political leaders come on television and announce new sacrifices we are being called upon to make. What's going on behind the scenes? How do these leaders become top politicians anyway? We think we know: they run in primaries and win the nominations of political parties.

But there is a vast network of organized forces that exerts a controlling influence on the political system — and we don't know anything about it.

In April of 1975, one hundred men representing the big-money interests of America, Canada, and Western Europe met at Cesme, Turkey. As reported by the "London Observer," their conference was protected by "an entire army equipped with tanks." The public knows little about this meeting, or about the regularly scheduled high-powered conferences that preceded it and that continue to take place. Newspaper references merely indicate that "leading figures" of several nations met to discuss "political and economic relations" and that "the discussions were fruitful."

But the startling truth is that the directors of multinational corporate conglomerates and their like-minded associates, the men who matter, constitute more or less their own "world government," and that their influence far exceeds that of the United Nations. One channel of such influence is James Earl Carter, Jr., thirty-ninth President of the United States.

Carter's rise to political prominence has been exposed in several recent reports. Back in 1973, George S. Franklin, Jr., Executive Director of the Council on Foreign Relations, convened a gathering of Southern businessmen in Atlanta. Two governors

caught his eye as the potential national candidates — Florida's Reuben Askew and Georgia's Jimmy Carter. Franklin became impressed with Carter, and two other interested parties — David Rockefeller and political scientist Zbigniew Brzezinski — agreed, according to the future President's deputy campaign manager Dr. Peter Bourne, "that Carter was the ideal politician to build on." Carter was invited to dine with David Rockefeller in London when the peanut farmer went to Europe on a trade promotion tour. David Rockefeller, meanwhile, was organizing a Trilateral Commission consisting of approximately two hundred representatives of North American, Western European, and Japanese elite. Jimmy Carter went on to run a populist Presidential campaign. Yet a scan of his administration reveals nearly a score of Trilateral Commission members holding such posts as Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State, Under Secretary of State for International Monetary Affairs, and others.

Jimmy Carter is nobody's fool, and he's not going to be unwittingly duped by anyone. As an ambitious and then little-known Southern politician in 1972, an audience with David Rockefeller was a great honor and a chance to pick up sizable credentials. (Carter sat on the Trilateral Commission and then scored points for experience in international affairs.) But it's also true that you're not going to become President of the United States unless you make your peace with people of David Rockefeller's ilk. Marcus G. Raskin, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies and author of "Notes on the Old System: To Transform American Politics," wrote in a column on the editorial page of "The New York Times" that "Command power wielded within a constitutional framework is understood by a President to mean the limits placed on him by representatives of independent power, the 'barons' — men who control or manage the banks, insurance companies, armed forces, large industrial corporations, bureaucracies, and labor unions. The barons ... expect the President to provide the kind of broker's leadership that will maintain an empire abroad and order among the economic classes at home."

So Carter has accommodated himself to political reality, namely, that in the background of political parties, legislatures, and speeches, is a vast inter-connecting web of well-organized financial power. And this financial power is not only of an international size, but also has developed its own governing institutions.

The Power Base of the Men Who Matter

Institutions do not exist without constituencies, and the constituency of the real-world government is

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not nations, but corporations. The officers of top corporations form an amazingly interlocking unit. Take American Airlines, for instance. Sitting on the board of directors of American Airlines in 1974 were Thomas S. Carroll, the president of Lever Brothers; Lew R. Wasserman, the chairman of Music Corporation of America, Inc.; Charles T. Fisher III, the president of the National Bank of Detroit; and Gaston Azcarraga, chairman of Financiera Commercial, S.A., of Mexico City.

Corporations are owned by their stockholders. Over 30 million Americans own stock, which means that giant corporations have hundreds of thousands of individual shareholders. Most of these speculators own very small amounts of stock and consequently have an insignificant degree of voting power. So owners of something like 3 to 5 percent of the stock of a corporation can exercise a controlling interest in the firm. It turns out that banks like First National City, Chase Manhattan, and J.P. Morgan have a controlling interest in 147 companies — and interlocking directorates with 286 companies. Looking at Chase Manhattan, this bank owns about 5 percent of the stock of Boeing Aircraft, Sperry Rand, Texas Instruments, Safeway Stores, Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airways, J.C. Penny, Aetna Life, and Addressograph-Multigraph, to name a few.

David Rockefeller is chairman of Chase Manhattan. The people he associates with — high-level executives, partners in international law firms, establishment-oriented professors — are the kinds of people who shuttle back and forth between political appointments and who front office positions. At one time the senior partners of Wall Street's influential Sullivan and Cromwell law firm were Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles, and Arthur Dean. Allen Dulles headed up the C.I.A. while his brother John was Secretary of State under Eisenhower. Lesser known Arthur Dean was a trustee of the Asia Foundation (a C.I.A. front), a member of the Finance Committee for Nelson Rockefeller for President, the head of the U.S. delegation to Geneva for the nuclear test-ban treaty conference, and a co-chairman of one of the prime world governing institutions of the men who matter, the Bilderberg Commission. The Bilderberg Commission grew out of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Council was the brainchild of the man behind President Woodrow Wilson, Colonel Edward House, the veritable archetype of the American power broker.

C.F.R. — The First Assembly of the Men Who Matter

Colonel House kept a low profile. Yet he was in close personal touch with European statesmen as well as American business executives, local politicians, journalists, lawyers, and college professors. House assembled a core of intellectuals and officials who comprised the Wilson Administrations' "Brain Trust." These people dominated the State Department, formulated foreign policy, and virtually selected Wilson's major appointees — some of them remained central in U.S. foreign policy decision-making as recently as the 1960's.

In an effort to bind his international contacts closer together to protect mutual interests, House convened a meeting of the men who mattered in America and Britain at a Parisian hotel in 1919. The participants agreed to form private councils dedicated to the "study of international affairs" in their respective countries. Two years later the Council on Foreign Relations came into existence in New York.

Billed officially as a non-partisan, educational institution for the free exchange of ideas and information, the C.F.R., drawing its financial support from the Rockefeller, Ford, and Carnegie Foundations, became rather obviously dominated by figures who epitomize the world of interlocking directorates and big money. In short order, the C.F.R. came to dominate American foreign policy formulation to such an extent that practically every Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Treasury, Director of Central Intelligence, and National Security Adviser since the Eisenhower inauguration wore the Council membership label.

Currently, 1,725 people are members of the C.F.R., and the "Christian Science Monitor" says that almost half of them "have been invited to assume official government positions or to act as consultants." Whether in or out of office, they periodically get together in C.F.R. study groups or meetings, gather a consensus among themselves as to what should be done, and those returning to Washington the next day act upon these recommendations.

Ex-Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma, in an exclusive interview with "Gallery", says, "What we've had is an elitist foreign policy dominated by an economic class like the Rockefellers. I don't mean it's a conspiracy. They really believe that what's good in Latin America for the Rockefellers and Exxon and Chase Manhattan is good for the country — they believe that. In some ways that makes them more dangerous than if they didn't believe it, but were conspiring to bring it about. ... They pick up the Henry Kissingers and they bring them into the Council on Foreign Relations until finally they all have the same views. And it turns out that the American foreign policy they believe in is also in the best interests of the multinational companies."

As corporations became more and more multinational, the interests behind the Council on Foreign Relations needed an international institution to harmonize their actions. The result was the very important and little-known bastion of power that came to be called the Bilderberg Commission.

Charles D. Jackson and the Bilderberg Commission

Dr. Joseph Retinger, an enigmatic Polish politico, was the Colonel House of Europe in the 1940's — anyone worth knowing in European and American foreign policy circles, he knew. Retinger was very anxious about Communism and the growing might of the Soviet Union. He sought alliances and institutions to counteract this threat. With his close wartime colleague and friend, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Retinger flew to Washington, D.C. He presented General Walter Bedell Smith, then C.I.A. chief, with a report written by prominent European statesmen and academicians and asked him to help organize a top-level Atlantic Community conference for discussion of topics vital to the interests of NATO. Smith soon became Under Secretary of State and, enthusiastic about Retinger's proposal, enlisted the aid of Charles D. Jackson to get things organized.

Charles D. Jackson was senior vice president of Time, Inc., and a man who mattered. (Before his death in 1964, he was one of the first to view the Zapruder film of the Kennedy assassination, and he was the man who made sure no one else did.) A confidant of Allen Dulles and Beedle Smith's successor

as Director of Central Intelligence, Jackson, at various times, was Special Assistant to the U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, Deputy Chief of Psychological Warfare for the Allied Expeditionary Forces, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe (a C.I.A. front), and President Eisenhower's Special Adviser on the Cold War and Psychological Strategy. Jackson was also the Chairman of the 10/2 Committee, the high-intelligence panel of a half-dozen insiders who were responsible for giving final approval to all covert military and C.I.A. operations abroad. The C.I.A.-sponsored 1954 coup d'état in Guatemala was given the go-ahead by this committee during Jackson's tenure.

Jackson got Retinger's ball rolling by selling the idea to David Rockefeller; Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dean Rusk, a future Secretary of State and former president of the Rockefeller Foundation; and John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Corporation. The first meeting was held in Oosterbeek, the Netherlands, in May of 1954 at the Hotel de Bilderberg (hence the name of the conference). The group has met there every year since then with the exception of 1976. Prince Bernhard became the chairman of the Bilderberg assemblies and held this post for twenty-two years until he resigned in 1976 after being caught taking million-dollar bribes from Lockheed Aircraft.

Who attends these meetings? Always represented have been, first of all, the Chase Manhattan Bank, First National City Bank of New York, Wells Fargo Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Banque de Bruxelles, Banque de France, Bank of Canada, Toronto Dominion Bank, and the House of Rothschild. And the high-ranking executives representing these financial institutions are, as described above, involved in interlocking directorates with such corporate giants as I.T.T., A.T.&T., General Motors, General Electric, Fiat, Allied Chemical, Mobil, Exxon, and Royal Dutch Shell, for example. The personalities that have emerged on the Bilderberg Steering Committee include Charles Jackson; David Rockefeller; Gardner Cowles, who published "Look"; Henry J. Heinz II of Heinz 57 varieties; Walter Beedle Smith; Dean Rusk; Arthur Dean of the Dulles brothers' law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell; Gabriel Hauge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust; and Emilio Collado, executive vice president of Exxon. Other media people who have attended Bilderberg conferences are William Paley, president of CBS; Frederick S. Beebe, chairman of the board of the "Washington Post"; Hedley Donovan of "Time"; William F. Buckley, Jr. of syndicated television and the "National Review"; and C.L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist for "The New York Times". Gerald Ford, Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, Lieutenant General John Vogt, director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Jimmy Carter's "Kissinger-type" National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, are among the prominent American conferees, mingling of course with their European counterparts and the likes of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Major policy decisions in American and foreign governments seem to be made in the aftermath of Bilderberg meetings. In April of 1971, a Bilderberg conference convened at Lawrence Rockefeller's Woodstock Inn in Woodstock, Vermont (incidentally, all of the Bilderberg meetings in America were held on Rockefeller estates). Henry Kissinger was there, as was David Rockefeller; the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Baron Edmund von Rothschild; Baron Leon Lambert, chairman of Banque Lambert; the Honor-

ary Governor of the Bank of France; and Sir Eric Roll, Britain's answer to David Rockefeller and chairman of S.G. Warburg and Company (the major British bank). Prince Bernhard said that one of the prime topics of discussion at the meeting would be "the possibility of change in the American role in the world and its consequences." A couple of months later, Dr. Kissinger embarked on his secret journey to China to arrange for President Nixon's trip there. And just two weeks after the conference, the central banks of Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, and West Germany withdrew their support for the American dollar. By August of 1971, Nixon had effected a "de facto" devaluation of the American currency.

In April of 1975, a Bilderberg conference convened in Turkey. The British delegation to the conference included, in addition to the influential Sir Eric Roll, Denis Healy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (which is the equivalent of Secretary of the Treasury in this country); John Horam, a Member of Parliament and an economic consultant to the Prime Minister; Andrew Knight, the editor of "The Economist"; and Gordon Richardson, the governor of the Bank of England. The topic of discussion at this meeting was "the economic, political, and social consequences of inflation." And in the aftermath of the conference, the British pound was devalued.

Meanwhile, the interests represented in the Bilderberg roster were seeking to expand the domain of their institutions. A consensus was reached in the early 1970's that the newly emergent Japanese elite ought to be included in the discussions of the international power brokers, and, at the 1972 Bilderberg meeting, David Rockefeller proposed that a new organization be created for this purpose. By 1973, Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski presided over the inception of the Trilateral Commission.

David Rockefeller's Baby: The Trilateral Commission

Rockefeller funded the new organization personally, and he and Brzezinski extended membership to nearly two hundred people selected from among the top echelon of industrialists and financiers of North America, Europe, and Japan. Most of the American contingent are also C.F.R. and Bilderberg members. In the Carter Administration, in addition to cabinet level assignments, Trilateral Commissioners hold such posts as Under Secretary of State for Security Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and, in the person of Brzezinski, National Security Adviser.

The Trilateral Commission meets four times a year and is more above-ground than the Bilderberg assemblies because it poses as a think-tank charged with the publication of policy studies.

Richard J. Barnet, coauthor of "Global Reach: The Power of the Multinational Corporations", bared the essence of the Trilateral Commission in an interview especially for this article. "Basically," says Barnet, "the Trilateral Commission is an attempt to put together a view of the world and a global strategy that is compatible with the interests of the U.S. multinational corporations. The issue really is whether the strategy that the multinationals are developing through those who are their friends really serves the interests of the majority in the United States and other countries. That's the real issue. I don't mind if people meet with their friends anytime they want to — there's nothing particularly

sinister about that. But the issue is whether those people, in developing plans, are developing plans which really serve the interests of the majority of people. And it's at that point where I have very direct criticism. I think that what's in the best interests of the multinationals is not in the best interests of the majority of people. If you look at the economic policies, the whole development of inflation, how we conserve resources, how we protect the tax base — there are real problems with the plans that are reflected in the Trilateral Commission."

In May of 1975, at a meeting convened in Japan, the Trilateral Commissioners were presented with a report authored by Samuel Huntington, a Harvard political scientist. Huntington and the material he composed illustrated the outlook of the men who matter, and provide a staggering confirmation of Barnett's wary criticism.

Samuel Huntington: Theorist of the Men Who Matter

At one time Samuel Huntington was the president of the American Political Science Association. He headed up the department of government at Harvard. Right now he is a member of the Carter Administration — his title is Special Adviser to the National Security Council.

Like other major political scientists who have received such honors and appointments, Huntington has published many articles and several books. These writings, however, betray beliefs and opinions that not many Americans seem to share — at least not those who voted Carter into office. In "The Soldier and The State" (Harvard University Press, 1957), Huntington practically comes out and says that the only hope for America is if we all become conservative. His words are: "The requisite for military security is a shift in basic American values from liberalism to conservatism. Only an environment which is sympathetically conservative will permit American military leaders to combine the political power which society thrusts upon them with the military professionalism without which society cannot endure."

In the 1960's, the vogue among political scientists was to study the politics of developing nations. Most of the studies which came out at this time were concerned with how democratic political institutions, like free elections and competing political parties, could survive in lands where the prevailing climate was that of authority figures, dictators, and submissive populations. Huntington came out with a book entitled "Political Order in Changing Societies." He was concerned about finding ways to strengthen bureaucracies that sustain such authority figures and repress democratic sentiments.

This was the man who the Trilateral Commission turned to for a report, and in his treatise, "The Crisis of Democracy", Huntington remained true to his principles. "The vulnerability of democratic government in the United States," reads the report, "comes not primarily from external threats ... nor from internal subversion ... but rather from the internal dynamics of democracy itself in a highly educated, mobilized, and participant society. ... Al Smith once remarked that 'the only cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy.' Our analysis suggests that applying that cure to the present time could well be adding fuel to the flames. Instead, some of the problems of governance in the United States today stem from an excess of democracy. ... Democracy is

only one way of constituting authority, and it is not a universally applicable one. In many situations the claims of expertise, seniority, experience and special talent may override the claims of democracy as a way of constituting authority."

The report concludes: "A value which is normally good in itself is not necessarily optimized when it is maximized. We have come to recognize that there are potentially desirable limits to economic growth. There are also potentially desirable limits to the indefinite extension of political democracy."

What this means is that our free country is too free. Our problems, Huntington is saying here, are not a tax structure that allows a Nelson Rockefeller or a Ronald Reagan to escape scot-free from paying taxes, while those of us who sweat and toil pay through the nose; or city streets that law-abiding citizens are afraid to tread; or sickly eyed children who haven't enough to eat; or senseless wars that tear our young men apart. Our problem is that we make too much use of our constitutional right to protest these things! Huntington wants to jettison the First Amendment and make everyone pledge allegiance to Morgan Guaranty and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

On the back burner of the Trilateral Commission are two reports due in mid-1978: "The Changing Relationship of Labor and Management — To Each Other and To Government and Society" and "Toward a Global Energy Program". The latter is concerned with the "overall evolution of management of the international energy system" and the "planned large-scale phasing of energy sources." Will these reports contain recommendations for putting into practice the conclusions of Samuel Huntington's tome?

Who Rules the World?

This is a question that has haunted the deepest thoughts of humanity from the beginning of society, as men and women have wondered if their destiny is in their hands alone. Every possible variety of answer has been suggested, from some mythical but omnipotent Council of Seven to the mysterious Illuminati — a secret society formed in 1776 by a Bavarian Jesuit named Adam Weishaupt who allegedly murdered George Washington and took his place as America's first President, and whose shadowy followers have been said to have manipulated world events through innumerable fronts.

Yet in reality the forces behind world-shattering decisions are frequently organizations and personalities of which the public is blissfully unaware. Benjamin Disraeli, 19th-century English Prime Minister and one of history's most brilliant political leaders, said, "The world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes." To whom might Disraeli — a man privileged to have stalked the back hallways of government — have been referring?

What seems to count in the politics of the Western world is votes, but to go out and get votes you have to have campaign workers, headquarters, literature, advertisements — and the money to pay for all this. Gaetano Mosca, the noted Italian writer, said that "when we say that the voters 'choose' their representatives, we are using a language that is very inexact. The truth is that the representative has himself elected by the voters. ... We might qualify that by saying that his friends have him elected. ..."

(To be continued)